

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. -

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1865.

Disloyal Letters.

We have been requested by the Brigadier General commanding Cox's Brigade, to publish the following letter from a person who signs herself, "L. A. V." It will be seen that this letter is addressed to Mr. William H. Care, Co. C, 80th Regiment. It is dated February 26th, and post marked Sumnerfield, Guilford County; so she is a constituent of Mr. Robert P. Dick. In this letter are three main points. One is, that she advises a "her friend" to desert the army of the Confederacy, and to go to the Yankees; another is, that she promises him to join him; and the third is, that she is exceedingly anxious not to be known in her true character, so long as she remains in the Confederacy, for fear that, "if some of them knew it, they would not recognize her as a Southern lady." She goes on to tell who have deserted, and who are going to join them.

Miss Lou, A. V. may be well assured that her name is known, and that it will be known to all her neighbors, when this paper reaches Guilford County. We will not add to her mortification by any individual reproach.

We have lately seen another letter advising a soldier to desert, coming from a woman at Covington, Richmond county. It speaks of several deserters who occupy a cave near that place, and it promises largely to this one if he will join the gang.

These letters are now common. They are part of a system by which our good and brave soldiers are to be seduced from their duty; made to forswear themselves and country, and bring ignominy, disgrace and death upon themselves. These poor women, who thus forget their dignity, the purity of their sex, and their patriotic obligations, are themselves dupes of base wretches, who, by their precept and example, have sought to lessen the affections of the people for our government, and weaken, so as to destroy our efforts for independence. All these will in due time be exposed, and dishonored, for no more vile creatures have ever breathed the blessed air of Heaven, than the infamous ones, who are false to our country in this hour of her trial.

The Tories of '76 and '81, had the claim which the King of England set up to their allegiance. But these cringe to abject meanness or cowardice; they make war on their allegiance to their rightful sovereign—the State,—and spurn the right of self-government which they have been taught, and themselves have taught, and they have not a shadow of excuse for their disloyalty and perfidy. We are enabled to give a warning to the evil disposed, who write such letters as the one given below. The hand of punishment is above them, and they may look for exposure and disgrace.—We are happy, also, to have it in our power to say, that the soldiers are rising above such appeals. Deserters are coming in. Desecration is decreasing. Our armies are filling up. Enthusiasm is beginning to pervade them.—The signs are bright for the coming campaign. Our cause is destined to triumph, and those who have stood obstacles in its path, have yet to wither in the day of its jubilee, when the true, and tried, and faithful shall come to their reward.

Then happy and proud will that young woman be, whose epistles can be opened and published as the records of female patriotism and virtue.

SUMNERFIELD, GUILFORD CO.,
Feb 26, 1865.

Ma Care

My ever remembered friend:

I received your very kind letter yesterday. I had certainly come upon the conclusion, that you had forgotten your friend, or perhaps, you had something of more importance to occupy your leisure hours. I haven't nothing of interest to communicate—indeed my mind is so mixed up I am at a loss to know what to write. This is a day of great trouble and a great many have to participate in them. I think it is a true saying that the darkest hour is just before dawn. The general opinion of the people is that Sherman will be through here in less than three weeks you spoke of your troubles and privations I know a soldier's life is a hard one. I hope this war will soon close so that the soldiers will be permitted to return to their dear ones at home, and have peace glorious peace. In our once happy country I am, going to tell you something if you will promise me you will not repeat it. I heard that you and some others of your company had crossed the lines. I did sincerely hope that it was so, not that I wanted you to leave and never to return, no indeed, but there is a probability of returning if you were there, but life is uncertain in this poor confederacy new do not let any one know that I have written this to you if some of them know it they would not recognize me as a Southern, Lady. Barret Johnson is in Indiana his wife is going to him—now I have a notion of emigrating with her she is very anxious for me to go with her. You say you cannot write your sentiments, why not I will assure you I will not expose them. I am a good hand to keep a secret. You must tell me in your next, but I will not insist fearing you will think I am too official.—Emily's husband is in Yankedom she will go to him when she hears from him again. Mr. Streator called in the other day he is quite a handsome little fellow. You must excuse this mixed up letter it is so badly written I don't reason you can read it is most time for the mail so I must close you must not think hard of me for what I have said I don't often express my opinions except to those I can confide in the mail is here I must close

From your true friend
Lou A V.

We have communications on hand that are not accompanied with the writer's real names. They will not appear, as a matter of course.

It is very gratifying to us to witness the many patriotic responses which have been made to the call of the Governor, to furnish provisions to the armies of our country. In this county, the hall opened with a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, and the donations at that meeting attested the patriotism of the people of this community. We are daily receiving the accounts of similar meetings, in various portions of the State, all breathing the same patriotic desire to feed the soldier and keep him from want.

The donations made at a meeting held in the Fayetteville district, furnish a handsome proof of the liberality of that community.—There appear to have been 19 persons present, who gave, in the aggregate, 2000 pounds of bacon; 24 barrels of corn; 15 barrels of flour, and \$5000 in money. Very well done. The proceedings of the meeting referred to will appear ear to-morrow.

If there be one thing more than another, that the military authorities wish to prevent is that which should know where Sherman is, or that Sherman should find out the locality of Schofield. It is for this reason that we forbear to publish accounts of skirmishes, even when we know them to be authentic, and when they are favorable to our arms.—But such a concession to the wishes of our leaders does not seem to suit some of the press of this city. The Progress, of Saturday, gives the rumors and the localities. When it is known how readily papers fall into the hands of the enemy, the better course would be to abstain from such publications.

A Neighborly Act.

A widow woman residing in the county of Robeson, a few nights ago received under her roof, a Confederate soldier and lodged him for the night. On the same night a set of thieves conceived the design to rob the old lady's dwelling, and proceeded to put their design into execution. Her house was broken open and entered, but instead of the plunder they found the true-hearted Confederate, who put two of them to death, mortally wounded a third, and left the fourth to escape with a slight wound. On examination in the morning the three robbers turned out to be three of her neighbors.

Will some one give us the name of the brave soldier?

Notice.—If a half dozen of our town subscribers will return us their Confederate of Saturday, they will confer on us a great favor. Our edition of that day was exhausted before we had mailed a number of copies to the friends of a young lady, whose obituary it contained. Please leave them at the mailing clerk's desk.

Reports from Thomas.

MARION, Ala., Feb. 21st, 1865.

Edw. Appeal.—Not having anything worthy of writing, I have not written you from this place.

I saw to-day our old friend, Dr. J. R. Cowan, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., now of Gen. Forrest's staff, who is just from West Point, Miss., but he brings no additional news as to the movements of the Yankees force from Eastport. He, however, confirms the rumor we had a day or two since, that the most of the force at that place had been sent elsewhere; some of it going to Memphis, the other bound for some point east on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. This may account for the report we have that Thomas is threatening some of his forces in the direction of Western Virginia.

I am satisfied, however, from what I am able to learn that the larger part of his army has been sent to Memphis, thence down the river to Vicksburg, where it is probable it will be landed, and there put on a march for the interior of Mississippi or for Mobile. Should this be the case, we will hear in a very short time of a move made on Mobile.—Mobile will doubtless be attacked during the next two months, and it behooves our authorities to put every available man in its defence. This will doubtless be done at an early period. We have not too much time to do it in.

Gen. Forrest is watching his department, and the enemy that has to pass over this "war bird" will have a "hard road to travel." But the Yankees know him as well as we do.—When Forrest's name is mentioned, as the man they have to move against, at once there is a "fear and trembling," that no general, however much he may possess their confidence, can stop.

The coming campaign promises to be a very active one, and we should be able to meet the force that will be thrown against us.

There was some speaking here the other day. Gov. McRee, of this State addressed the meeting, also Col. Chadwick. I will not attempt to give an account of their speeches as I was not present. But suffice it to say that the people were aroused and determined to meet the foe at every point and contest every inch of ground. MEMPHIS.

ANOTHER NOBLE EXPOSITION.—A patriotic lady of Lynchburg has a silver urn, which cost in Philadelphia the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in gold. She will exchange it for that amount in specie to be expended in buying provisions for General Lee's army, or she will exchange it directly for provisions, to be applied as a forage. The Virginian says it is a beautiful piece of workmanship, of solid silver and not injured in the slightest degree. Who will accept the proposition, or do likewise? Her name is withheld, but the Virginian is authorized to make the exchange.

THE FIGURES IN ST. PETER'S DOME.—The following description is a striking illustration of the oft quoted line of Campbell: "The distance lends enchantment to the view." The angels and other statuary, with which the dome of St. Peter's in Rome is ornamented, seen at the distance of four hundred feet from the pavement below, represent the most lovely images that the imagination of men has ever conceived. Heavenly divinities, as the terms applied to them. When near by all is changed. Huge monsters, with great glaring eyes, and distorted features, are staring you in the face, and almost frighten you with their hideousness. The skill of the artist consists in being able to produce beauty from the distance at which they are generally viewed.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

When informed on Thursday last that it was the intention of Congress to adjourn sine die on the ensuing Saturday, I deemed it my duty to request a postponement of the adjournment, in order that I might submit for your consideration certain matters of public interest which are now laid before you. When that request was made, the most important measures that had occupied your attention during the session had not been so far advanced as to be submitted for Executive action, and the state of the country had been so materially affected by the events of the last four months, as to require the necessity of further and more energetic legislation than was contemplated in November last.

Our country is now environed with perils which it is our duty calmly to contemplate.—Thus alone can the measures necessary to avert threatened calamities be wisely devised and efficiently enforced.

Recent military operations of the enemy have been successful in the capture of some of our seaports, in interrupting some of our lines of communication and in devastating large districts of our country. These events have had the natural effect of encouraging our foes and dispiriting many of our people. The capital of the Confederate States is now threatened, and is in greater danger than it has heretofore been during the war. The fact is stated without reserve or concealment as due to the people whose servants we are, and in whose courage and consistency entire trust is reposed; as due to you in whose wisdom and resolute spirit the people have confided, for the adoption of the measures required to guard them from threatened perils.

While stating to you that our country is in danger, I desire also to state my deliberate conviction that it is within our power to avert the calamities which menace us, and to secure the triumph of the sacred cause for which so much sacrifice has been made, so much suffering endured, so many precious lives lost. This result is to be obtained by fortitude, by courage, by constancy in enduring the sacrifices still needed; in a word, by the prompt and resolute devotion of the whole resources of men and money in the Confederacy to the achievement of our liberties and independence.

The measures now required to be successful, should be prompt. Long deliberation and protracted debate over important measures are not only natural but laudable in representative assemblies under ordinary circumstances; but in moments of danger when action becomes urgent, the delay thus caused is itself a new source of peril. Thus it has unfortunately happened that some of the measures passed by you in pursuance of the recommendations contained in my message of November last have been so retarded as to lose much of their value, or, for the same reason, been abandoned after being matured, because no longer applicable to our altered condition, and others have not been brought under examination. In making these remarks, it is far from my intention to attribute the loss of time to any other cause than those inherent in deliberative assemblies, but only urgently to recommend prompt action upon the measures now submitted.

We need for carrying on the war successfully, men and supplies for the army. We have both within our country, sufficient to attain success.

To obtain the supplies, it is necessary to protect productive districts, guard our lines of communications by an increase in the number of our forces; and hence it results that with a large augmentation in the number of men in the army, the facility of supplying the troops would be greater than with our recent reduced strength.

For the purchase of supplies now required, especially the armies in Virginia and North Carolina, the treasury must be provided with means; and a modification in the present law is required. It has been ascertained by examination that we have within our reach a sufficiency of what is most needed for the army, and without having recourse to the ample provision existing in those parts of the Confederacy with which our communication has been partially interrupted by hostile operations. But in some districts from which supplies are to be drawn, the inhabitants being either within the enemy's lines, or in very close proximity, are unable to make use of Confederate Treasury notes for the purchase of articles of prime necessity, and it is necessary that to some extent, coin be paid in order to obtain supplies. It is, therefore, recommended that Congress decide the means for making available the coin within the Confederacy for the purpose of supplying the army. The officers of the supply departments report that with two millions of dollars in coin the armies in Virginia and North Carolina can be amply supplied for the remainder of the year, and the knowledge of this fact should suffice to ensure the adoption of the measures necessary to obtain this moderate sum.

The improvement law, as it now exists, prohibits the public officers from impressing supplies without making payment of the valuation at the time of impressment. The limit fixed for the issue of Treasury notes has been nearly reached, and the treasury cannot always furnish the funds necessary for prompt payment while the law for raising the revenue which would have afforded means for diminishing, if not removing this difficulty, was, unfortunately, delayed for several months, and has just been signed. In this condition of things it is impossible to supply the army, although ample stores may exist in the country, whenever the owners refuse to give credit to the public officer. It is necessary that this restriction on the power of impressment be removed. The power is admitted to be objectionable, liable to abuse, and unequal in its operation on individuals; yet all these objections must yield to absolute necessity. It is also suggested that the system of valuation now established ought to be radically changed. The legislation requires in such cases of impressment, that the market price be paid, but there is really no market price in many cases, and the valuation is made arbitrarily and in a depreciated currency. The result is that the most extravagant prices are fixed, even as no one expects ever to be paid in coin. None believe that the government can ever redeem in coin the obligation to pay fifty dollars a barrel for corn, or seven hundred dollars a barrel for flour. It would seem to be more just and appropriate to estimate the supplies impressed at their value in coin; to give the obligation of the government for the payment of the price in coin with reasonable interest, or at the option of the creditor to return in kind the wheat or corn impressed, with a reasonable interest also payable in kind; and to make the obligations thus issued receivable for all payments due in coin to the government. Whatever be the value attached by Congress to these suggestions, it is hoped that there will be no hesitation in so changing the law as to render it possible to supply the army

in case of necessity for the impressment of provisions for that purpose.

The measure adopted to raise revenue, though liberal in its provisions, being clearly inadequate to meet the arduous and the current expenditures, some degree of embarrassment in the management of the finances must continue to be felt. It is to be regretted, I think, that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury of a tax on agricultural income, equal to the augmented tax on other incomes, payable in Treasury notes, was rejected by Congress. This tax would have contributed to facilitate the purchase of provisions and diminish the necessity that is now felt for a supply of coin.

The measures passed by Congress during the session for recruiting the army and supplying the additional force needed for the public defence have been, in my judgment, sufficient, and I am impelled by a profound conviction of duty, and instigated by a sense of the perils which surround our country, to urge upon you additional legislation on this subject.

The bill for employing negroes as soldiers has not yet reached me, though the printed journals of your proceedings inform me of its passage. Much benefit is anticipated from this measure, though far less than would have resulted from its adoption at an earlier date, so as to afford time for their organization and instruction during the winter months.

The bill for diminishing the number of exemptions has just been made the subject of a special message, and its provisions are such as to add strength to the army. The recommendation to abolish all class exemptions has not met your favor, although still deemed by me a valuable and important measure; and the number of men exempted by a new clause in the act just passed, is believed to be quite equal to that of those whose exemption is revoked. A law of a few lines repealing all class exemptions would not only strengthen the forces in the field, but still more beneficial by abating the natural discontent and jealousy created in the army by the existence of classes privileged by law to remain in places of safety, while their fellow-citizens are exposed in the trenches and on the field.

The measures most needed, however, at the present time for affording an effective increase to our military strength is a general militia law, such as the Constitution authorizes Congress to pass by granting to it power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States"—and the further power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." The necessity for the exercise of this power can never exist, if not in the circumstances which now surround us. The security of the States against any encroachment by the Confederate government is amply provided by the Constitution, by "reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

A law is needed to prescribe not only how and of what persons the militia are to be organized, but to provide the mode of calling them out. If instances be required to show the necessity for such general law, it is sufficient to mention that in one case I have been informed by the Governor of a State that the law does not permit him to call the militia from one county for service in another, so that a single brigade of the enemy could traverse the State and devastate each county in turn, without any power on the part of the Executive to use the militia for effective defence; while in another State, the Executive refused to allow the militia "to be employed in the service of the Confederate States," in the absence of a law for that purpose.

I have heretofore in a confidential message to the two Houses stated the facts which induced me to consider it necessary that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended. The conviction of the necessity of this measure has become deeper as the extent of the struggle has been developed. Congress has not concurred with me in opinion. It is my duty to say that the time has arrived when the suspension of the writ is not simply advisable and expedient, but almost indispensable to the successful conduct of the war. On Congress must rest the responsibility of declining to exercise a power conferred by the Constitution as a means of public safety to be used in periods of national peril resulting from foreign invasion. If our present circumstances are not such as were contemplated when this power was conferred, I confess myself at a loss to imagine any contingency in which this clause of the Constitution will not remain a dead letter.

With the prompt adoption of the measures above recommended, and the united and hearty co-operation of Congress and the people in the execution of the laws and the defence of the country, we may enter upon the present campaign with cheerful confidence in the result. Add who can doubt the continued existence of that spirit and fortitude in the people, and of that constancy under reverses which are needed to secure our triumph? What other resource remains available but the undying, unquerable resolve to be free? It has become certain beyond all doubt or question, that we must continue this struggle to a successful issue, or must make a just and non-conditional submission to such terms as shall please the conqueror to impose on us after our surrender. If a possible doubt could exist after the conference between our commissioners and Mr. Lincoln as recently reported to you, it would be dispelled by recent occurrence, of which it is proper that you should be informed.

Congress will remember that in the conference above referred to our commissioners were informed that the government of the United States would not enter into any agreement or treaty whatever with the Confederate States, nor with any single State; and that the only possible mode of obtaining peace was by laying down our arms, disbanding our forces, and yielding unconditional obedience to the laws of the United States, including those passed for the confiscation of our property, and the constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery. It will further be remembered, that Mr. Lincoln declared that the only terms on which hostilities could cease, were those stated in his message of December last, in which he was informed that in the event of our persistent submission, he would tender justice with mercy; and that the question whether we would be governed as dependent territories, or permitted to have a representation in their Congress was one on which he could promise nothing, but which would be decided by Congress, after our submission had been accepted.

It has not, however, been hitherto stated to you, that in the course of the conference at Fort Monroe, a suggestion was made by one of our Commissioners that the objections entertained by Mr. Lincoln to treating with the Government of the Confederacy or with any separate State might be avoided, by substituting for the usual mode of negotiating through Commissioners or other diplomatic

agents, the method sometimes employed of a military convention to be entered into by the Commanding Generals of the armies of the two belligerents. This, he admitted, was a power possessed by him, though it was not thought commensurate with all the questions involved. As he did not accept the suggestion when made, he was afterwards requested to reconsider his conclusion, upon the subject of a suspension of hostilities, which he agreed to do, but said that he had maturely considered of the plan, and had determined that it could not be done.

Subsequently, however, an interview with General Longstreet was asked for by General Grant, during which the General Longstreet was informed by him that there was a possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties, by means of a military convention, and that if General Lee desired an interview on the subject, it would not be declined, provided General Lee had authority to act. This communication was supposed to be the consequence of the suggestion above referred to, and General Lee, according to instructions wrote to General Grant, on the second of this month, proposing to meet him for conference on the subject, and stated that he was vested with the requisite authority. General Grant's reply stated that he had no authority to accede to the proposed conference, that his powers extended only to making a convention on subjects purely of a military character, and that Gen. Ord could only have meant that an interview would not be refused on any subject on which he, Gen. Grant, had the right to act.

It thus appears, that neither with the Confederate authorities, nor the authorities of any State, nor through the Commanding Generals, will the government of the United States treat or make any terms of agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities. There remains then for us no choice, but to continue this contest to a final issue; for the people of the Confederacy can be but little known to him who supposes it possible they would ever consent to purchase, at the cost of degradation and slavery, permission to live in a country garrisoned by their own negroes, and governed by officers sent by the conqueror to rule over them.

Having thus fully placed before you the information requisite to enable you to judge of the state of the country, the danger to which we are exposed, and the measures of legislation needed for averting them, it remains for me but to invoke your attention to the consideration of these means by which above all others, we may hope to escape the calamities that would result from our failure. Prominent above all others, is the necessity for earnest and cordial co-operation between all departments of government, State and Confederate, and all eminent citizens throughout the Confederacy. To you, especially, as Senators and Representatives, do the people look for encouragement and counsel. To your action, not only in legislative halls, but in your homes, will their eyes be turned for the example of what befitting men, who by willing sacrifices on the altar of freedom, show that they are worthy to enjoy its blessings. I feel full confidence that you will concur with me in the conviction that your public duties will not be ended when you shall have closed the legislative labors of the session, but that your voices will be heard cheering and encouraging the people to that persistent fortitude which they have hitherto displayed, and animating them by the manifestation of that serene confidence which is moments of public danger is the distinctive characteristic of the patriot, who derives courage from his devotion to his country's destiny, and is thus enabled to inspire the like courage in others.

Thus united in a common and holy cause, rising above all selfish considerations, rendering all our means and faculties tributary to the country's welfare, let me bow submissively to the Divine will, and reverently invoke the blessing of our Heavenly Father, that as he pleases to guide and direct our steps, we may struggle in a similar cause, so he will enable us to guard safely our altars and our fire-places, and maintain inviolate the political rights which we inherited.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Richmond, March 18th, 1865.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RALEIGH MARCH 20, 1865.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS, and all those citizens, who are disposed to join, or furnish wharves, or other means, are requested to meet this day at 4 o'clock, at the Post Office, for organization, and other important business.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS POST, Raleigh, N. C. March 15th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

I. Capt. Benj. Robinson has been assigned to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post; and officers and soldiers found in the city who are without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands.

By order F. M. PARKER, Col. Comd'g Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS POST, Raleigh, March 15th, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Departments and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order F. M. PARKER, Col. Comd'g Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

HQ'S RESERVE OF N. C., Raleigh, N. C. March 17, 1865.

[Extract.]

No. 47.

V. All detailed men arriving in Raleigh, under Special Orders, No. 45, Par. V, from their Headquarters, will report to Col. F. M. Parker, Comd'g Post, who will assign them to companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations, when sufficient numbers have reported.

By command of Lieutenant General Holmes, OMAS. STRONGFIELD, Adj't Gen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

ON Tuesday, 21st inst, we will sell one barrel crushed and one barrel brown SUGAR; a bag of Coffee. Also a lot of Gold Bullion—it arrives— together with many other articles.

dit CREECH & LITCHFORD.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining unrec'd in the Post-office at Raleigh on the 18th of March 1865. Persons calling for letters will please state that they are advertised.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Andrew J. C. 3, | Duncan B. |
| Adams M. Q. | Dodd J. D. |
| Adams M. Q. | Dupree N. H. |
| Adams M. Q. | Duffie Capt. C. |
| Adams M. Q. | Davis Geo. N. M. G. |
| Adams M. Q. | Edwards James, |
| Adams M. Q. | Ellen J. H. |
| Adams M. Q. | Everett Miss Jane S. |
| Adams M. Q. | Farrar Mrs. Catherine, |
| Adams M. Q. | Frost Miss Julia, 2. |
| Adams M. Q. | Fume Col. H. |
| Adams M. Q. | Faucett Robert, |
| Adams M. Q. | Fulton Wm. |
| Adams M. Q. | Faircloth Handy, |
| Adams M. Q. | Faison Miss M. A. |
| Adams M. Q. | Graves Miss, |
| Adams M. Q. | Gibbs S. |
| Adams M. Q. | Gore H. |
| Adams M. Q. | George Atlas, |
| Adams M. Q. | Goodwin Mrs. Della, |
| Adams M. Q. | Godley John, |
| Adams M. Q. | Glenn Miss Laura, |
| Adams M. Q. | Griffin Thos. H. 2. |
| Adams M. Q. | Green Mrs. Geo. W. |
| Adams M. Q. | Gray Mrs. Laura A. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hobby Willis, |
| Adams M. Q. | Hobgood Samuel, |
| Adams M. Q. | Hill Gaston, |
| Adams M. Q. | Haines W. F. |
| Adams M. Q. | Harrell Miss Annie, |
| Adams M. Q. | Humphrey Lieut. Jesse, |
| Adams M. Q. | Hill John, |
| Adams M. Q. | Humphrey Lieut. H. W. |
| Adams M. Q. | Harrell David, |
| Adams M. Q. | Bridges Miss Mary P. |
| Adams M. Q. | Harp Marshall, |
| Adams M. Q. | Humphrey Mary P. |
| Adams M. Q. | Howard Miss Bettie, |
| Adams M. Q. | Hicks Wm. L. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hobby Miss S. C. |
| Adams M. Q. | Honeycutt David, |
| Adams M. Q. | Honeycutt D. O. 2. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hull Mrs. F. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hall Capt. T. W. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hoyt Jas. H. |
| Adams M. Q. | Huggins J. B. |
| Adams M. Q. | Herring Miss Nancy T. |
| Adams M. Q. | Houston Robt. M. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hood Miss Martha A. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hood Col. J. L. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hill W. B. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hunter Comdr. T. T. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hicks Miss Martha, |
| Adams M. Q. | Honeycutt Allen, |
| Adams M. Q. | Hobby J. B. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hood Miss Susanah, |
| Adams M. Q. | Horton Daniel B. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hester C. J. |
| Adams M. Q. | Haynes Miss Susan A. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hudson C. C. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hessland Dr. J. R. 2. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hall Mrs. Nancy A. |
| Adams M. Q. | Howell R. B. |
| Adams M. Q. | Honeycutt P. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hernott B. M. |
| Adams M. Q. | Hughes W. H. |
| Adams M. Q. | Holley Hastin, |
| Adams M. Q. | Johnson Mr. L. T. |
| Adams M. Q. | Richardson B. M. |
| Adams M. Q. | Niggin J. F. 3. |
| Adams M. Q. | Jones B. R. |
| Adams M. Q. | Raton Miss Mary, |
| Adams M. Q. | Rogers Mrs. Louisa, |
| Adams M. Q. | Rogers Mrs. E. A. |
| Adams M. Q. | James Capt. W. H. |
| Adams M. Q. | James Jopony (col'd) |
| Adams M. Q. | Ray Miss Sallie A. |
| Adams M. Q. | Rickey T. R. 2. |
| Adams M. Q. | Richardson Geo. W. |
| Adams M. Q. | Russ Wm. |
| Adams M. Q. | Scott Wm. L. |
| Adams M. Q. | Saunders Miss E. |
| Adams M. Q. | Smith B. D. |
| Adams M. Q. | Steadman Miss S. A. |
| Adams M. Q. | Sorell Miss D. C. |
| Adams M. Q. | Stevens Miss Malinda, |
| Adams M. Q. | Stevens Miss E. T. |
| Adams M. Q. | Spelling Miss, |
| Adams M. Q. | Saunders A. |
| Adams M. Q. | Savage Wiley, |
| Adams M. Q. | Savage Mrs. M. |
| Adams M. Q. | Smith Miss M. A. |
| Adams M. Q. | Smith Robt. |
| Adams M. Q. | Smith W. J. |
| Adams M. Q. | Smith Henderson, |
| Adams M. Q. | Scott Julia, |
| Adams M. Q. | Stanley Miss L. |
| Adams M. Q. | Stonley Sur W. S. 2. |
| Adams M. Q. | Smith Mrs. A. |
| Adams M. Q. | Smith Thos. G. |
| Adams M. Q. | Smith Thos. J. |
| Adams M. Q. | Smith Mrs. S. J. |
| Adams M. Q. | Smith Mrs. Sarah, |
| Adams M. Q. | Sawle J. M. |
| Adams M. Q. | Scott Wm. |
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